

facing Brooklyn in the World Series of 1890

and grounds be reserved, it was not until 1890 that anything tangible came from sporadic efforts to put his ideas into being.

The idea grew out of a meeting held at the Salmagundi, one of the city's several conversation clubs. In short order, the club fell behind the effort as did the Commercial Club, an organization of young businessmen. Mayor Charles D. Jacob, using money derived through the sale of \$600,000 worth of bonds and an increase in the real estate tax, purchased some 1,200 acres of land, and Iroquois, Shawnee and Cherokee Parks came into being. Later Central and Triangle Parks were added and, at a still later date, Seneca Park was annexed to Cherokee.

The remaining years of the eventful quarter-century were highlighted by these, among many other significant, events:

1891—Negro Isaac Murphy became the first jockey to ride three Kentucky Derby winners when he piloted Kingmar to victory in the 17th renewal of the race. The crowd was described this way in newspaper stories: "The throng was so great that locomotion was almost impossible. The inner field presented one mass of humanity from the head of the stretch nearly to the quarter pole."

1892—Children's Free Hospital, an institution that would become recognized nationally, opened its doors.

The new Federal (now Commerce) Building at 3d and Liberty was completed.

1893—The Life Boat Station, the only inland U. S. Coast Guard post in the nation, was established at the foot of 3d Street as a safety measure for boaters caught in the swift water above the falls.

The new postoffice at 4th and Chestnut was opened.

1894—The Louisville & Nashville and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads announced "an elegant Pullman car" was being added to trains on the run between Louisville and Ashland.

1895—Louisville's musical taste had reached the level that in this one season Lotti Lehmann and Adelina Patti of the Metropolitan Opera as well as Walter Damrosch's New York Orchestra appeared in a series of concerts.

The first of the "Little Colonel" books by Annie Fellows Johnson was published.

The twin towers which were to become the trademark of Churchill Downs were added atop the clubhouse.

The 29th encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Louisville, and 150,000 persons attended.

1896—Louisville lay official claim to being the world's largest tobacco market.

The Methodist Episcopal Deaconess Hospital was opened.

1897—News of the fabulous Klondike gold strike created a wave of excitement in Louisville, and railroads reported a flurry of inquiries as to the fastest and best route to Alaska.

1898—"Remember the Maine" posters appeared all over the city after the Battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor on February 15; army recruiting stations were swamped with men once war against Spain was declared on April 15.

1900—William Goebel was assassinated in Frankfort, and J. C. W. Beckham succeeded him as Governor of Kentucky. In the election of the year before, William S. Taylor had won by 2,000 votes, but Goebel backers contested the election. While the Legislature considered the matter, Goebel was shot and the Legislature immediately declared him Governor.

Twenty-nine persons, including Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln of Kentucky, were voted into the Hall of Fame. Another Kentuckian, John Luther "Casey" Jones, gained undying fame on April 30 when he died with his hand on the throttle of Illinois Central Railroad locomotive No. 382.

1902—Jewish Hospital was founded.

1904—Louisville's first—the nation's third—motion picture theater, "The Dreamland," was built on Market Street near 5th.

1906—The first airplane flight over Louisville caused some citizens to demand a law to prohibit such "stunting over a crowded city lest the machine no longer defy the law of gravity and fall from the sky."

1907—The new Kentucky state capitol building in Frankfort was dedicated, ending forever Louisville's oft-renewed effort to have the seat of government moved here.

1908—The present downtown Louisville Library at 4th and York was opened.

1912—The first traffic moved over the new Kentucky and Indiana Railroad Bridge between Louisville and New Albany.

Meanwhile, as all these developments were taking place, great progress also was being made in electricity, the power source which eventually would change Louisville as nothing else ever had done.

First, improvements were made in lamps to the point that they were able to provide light far superior to the fluttering, sputtering carbon arcs which first had been introduced at the Southern Exposition in 1883. Dynamos were enlarged and were able to operate all night instead of for only a few hours.

Then, too, lines were extended beyond the business district and streets soon were lit electrically. The city established rules for wiring arc and incandescent lamps.

By 1889, there were only three companies in the business of producing electricity commercially, but the number increased rapidly thereafter as the number of consumers began to multiply. Finally, there were more than 10 in the field.

In addition, dozens of individual businesses, office buildings, churches, schools, hospitals, and industrial establishments had set up plants



LOUISVILLE'S first skyscraper was the Columbia Building; it became an object of neck-craning.



OPENED in 1893, this fine structure at 4th and Chestnut was a postoffice and custom house.